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GREENBLUM & BERNSTEIN, P.L.C.
1950.ROLAND CLARKE PLACE
RESTON, VA 20191

EXAMINER

CHANNAVAJJALA, SRIRAMA T

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2166

DATE MAILED: 12/02/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/868,640

Applicant(s)

IMAMURA, KAYO

Examiner

Srirama Channavajjala

Art Unit

2166

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 September 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-9, 15, 17-19 and 22-25 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) 10-14 and 16 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 9/6/05.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. Claims 1,10,15-19 have been amended [9/6/2005].
2. Claims 22-25 have been added [9/6/2005].
3. Claims 20-21 have been cancelled [9/6/2005].
4. In view of applicant's amendment to the claim 10 allowed, claims 11-14 dependent from claim 10 is also allowed.
5. Claims 1,15-19 have been amended [4/5/2005]
6. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114 including fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114.
7. Examiner acknowledges applicant's amendment filed on 7/22/2004.
8. Claims 1,3-19 have been amended on 7/22/2004
9. Claims 20-21 have been cancelled on 7/22/2004.

Drawings

10. The drawings filed on 8/4/2002 are acceptable for examination purpose

Priority

11. Acknowledgment is made of applicant's claim for priority under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d) based upon an application SI.No.# 2000-040844 filed in Japan on 2/18/2000, SI.No.11-312561, filed on 11/2/1999.

Information Disclosure Statement

12. The supplemental information disclosure statement filed on 9/6/2005 comply with 37 CFR 1.98(a)(2), has been considered, a copy of each is herewith enclosed with this office action,.

It is however, noted that the following document are not considered for the following reasons:

item: 1: English language Abstract of JP-10-97558 is not received

item : 2: "A printout of a World wide web site, Megasoft home page, <http://www.megasoft.co.jp/>, 1 page , printed on December 13, 2001" except sub-headings/titles, rest of the document is not in ENGLISH.

***Item* : 3: "A printout of a world wide web site, e-Housebank home page, 2 pages" is not in ENGLISH.**

***Item* 4: A printout of a world wide web site, Fukui Computer home page 2 pages is not in ENGLISH.**

Foreign Patent documents:

2000-0059246 dated: 10/5/00 is not in ENGLISH.

10-97558 dated: 4/14/98 "Translation" not received.

1999-68557 dated 9/5/99 "translation" not received

Art Unit: 2166

13. The supplemental information disclosure statement filed on 4/5/2005 comply with 37 CFR 1.98(a)(2), has been considered, a copy of each is herewith enclosed with this office action,.

It is however, noted that the document **3061933 [IDS dated: 7/22/2004, 4/5/2005]**, and 1999-68557 {IDS filed on 10/14/2004}, 4/5/2005 is not considered because these documents are NOT IN ENGLISH. Applicant is hereby required to submit at least ABSTRACT in English

14. The information disclosure statement filed on 7/22/2004, 10/14/2004 comply with 37 CFR 1.98(a)(2), has been considered, a copy of each is herewith enclosed with this office action.

15. The information disclosure statement filed on 9/28/2001, 10/25/2001, and 12/4/2001 comply with 37 CFR 1.98(a)(2), has been considered, a copy of each is herewith enclosed with this office action, paper no. # 6.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

16. *Claims 1-9,15,17-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Morse et al. [hereafter Morse], filed on Oct 21, 1999 in view of Matsuda et al. [hereafter Matsuda], US Patent No. 5926179*

17. As to claim 1, 17-18, Morse teaches a system which including 'a housing related commodity sales support system that provides information regarding a housing-related commodity to a computer of a prospective purchaser via a network system'

[col 8, line 64-67, fig 1], Morse teaches property related computer network, more specifically, property viewing system where potential customers or purchaser accessing via network as detailed in fig 1, computer network corresponds to fig 1, element 108;

'a database which stores housing display data for display of an image of a housing including information regarding a layout of the housing' [see fig 1, fig 36B-37], Morse specifically teaches virtual tour where data is stored in virtual property tour memory area as detailed in fig 1, housing display data for display of an image of a housing corresponds to fig 36B-37;

'a browser provider that provides the computer of the prospective purchaser with a browser that enables the prospective purchaser to see a image of the housing on the

Art Unit: 2166

computer in accordance with the database'[col 11, line 62-67, col 12, line 4-8, col 20, line 33-40, fig 54], Morse specifically teaches internet embodiment screen display for example as detailed in fig 24,25A-25C that including browsing electronic properties, further, Morse directed to virtual tour of the property that display various selected properties as detailed in fig 54;

'the browser including at least a first display performing section that enables a display of an interior of the housing' [col 19, line 25-30, line 47-50, fig 45A], Morse specifically teaches screen display of virtual tour of the property that including images; 'a second display performing section that enables the prospective purchaser to move, within the displayed housing, a viewpoint location from which the interior of the housing is seen;

'a data transmitter that transmits the housing display data stored in the database to the computer of the prospective purchaser via the network system in response to a request from the browser provided on the computer of the prospective purchaser' [col 22, line 58-67]. It is however, noted that Morse does not specifically teach 'three-dimensional image', 'change a view of the interior of the housing in accordance with a movement of the viewpoint location, thereby providing a view as if the prospective purchaser is moving in the interior of the housing', although Morse suggests providing viewpoint location of the housing or electronic property for example first display, second display screens for example as detailed in fig 45A, 47 A, further it is noted that Morse also teaches virtual tour that including visualizing or movable photograph as part of a

Art Unit: 2166

virtual tour as detailed in col 20, line 33-35; and Morse also teaches various tabs specifically tables related to dining room, master bathroom, kitchen viewing in a virtual tour page that corresponds to interior of the housing with view point location [col 19, line 47-58, col 20, line 15-19, line 33-40, col 22, line 1-11, line 21-31, line 32-34, fig 45A, 47A,, fig 54].

On the other hand, Matsuda et al. disclosed 'three-dimensional image', [col 9, line 33-35, col 10, line 51-58col 11, line 5-13;line 18-19], especially, 3-D images , fig 10-11, 'change a view of the interior of the housing in accordance with a movement of the viewpoint location, thereby providing a view as if the prospective purchaser is moving in the interior of the housing' [col 11, line 18-28], Matsuda teaches virtual reality space specifically interior room in a building where inside the room organizing or allocating items for example items 72 and 73 that allows users or customers to change a view with a movement of the viewpoint location.

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to incorporate the teachings of Matsuda et al. into electronic property viewing system for providing virtual tours using communications network of Morse et al. because both Morse and Matsuda et al. are directed to retrieval of images, virtual tours [see Morse: Abstract; Matsuda: Abstract], more specifically, Morse is directed to viewing, retrieval of images that related to electronic real estate properties and displaying [see fig 1, fig 56-59, Abstract], , while Matsuda is directed to three

Art Unit: 2166

dimensional virtual reality space displaying, more specifically, three dimensional virtual reality space implemented in virtual society in a cyberspace system [col 4, line 55-57], both Morse, and Matsuda disclosed virtual tours using Internet [Morse: fig 61; Matsuda: fig 2, col 4, line 55-64]

one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to incorporate the teachings of Matsuda et al. into electronic property viewing system for providing virtual tours using communications network of Morse et al. because that would have allowed users of Morse to display three-dimensional images implementing virtual society in a cyberspace bringing the advantages of high quality three-dimensional presentation of information, moving instantly from one place to other further allows lot of people to share the constructed cyber space infrastructure [col 4, line 41-52], further it is noted that virtual reality space images allows the user to make observation of building, room or house or product almost equivalent to the observation in the real world [col 12, line 35-39]

18. As to claim 2, Matsuda disclosed 'wherein the database is so configured as to store the housing display data in conjunction with information regarding an object of real estate' [col 11, line 18-20]

Art Unit: 2166

19. As to claim 3, Morse disclosed 'notice receiver that receives a notice from one of a computer of a seller of the real estate object and the computer of the prospective purchaser that sales negotiation is going on with respect to a particular real estate object' [col 8, line 44-56, line 64-67, fig 1], typically, user either seller or purchaser, real estate objects corresponds to electronic property virtual tour of the real estate property; 'wherein the data transmitter is configured as to bar transmission of the housing display data relating to the real estate object under negotiation to a computer of another prospective purchaser when the notice receiver receives the notice' [col 9, line 9-17].

20. As to claim 4, Morse disclosed 'purchaser information receiver that receives purchaser identifying information which identifies the prospective purchaser from the computer of the prospective purchaser' [fig 6B, col 10, line 55-64];

'a contact information transmitter which, upon receipt of the purchaser identifying information by the purchaser information receiver, transmits address information of at least one of the prospective purchaser and a seller selling the real estate object, to the computer of the other' [col 11, line 7-17], seller selling the real estate object corresponds to real estate agent.

Art Unit: 2166

21. As to claim 5, Morse disclosed 'a sales contract notice receiver that receives a notice from one of the computer of a seller of the real estate object and a purchaser that a sales contract regarding a real estate object has been completed' [col 11, line 32-45];

'a database which, upon receipt of the notice by the sales contract notice receiver, stores information regarding the completed sales contract in conjunction with the address information of the purchaser who purchased the real estate object, information regarding a date of completing the sales contract, and the housing display data for the purchased real estate object' [col 12, line 32-37];

'a memory that stores a reforming plan that restructures the purchased real estate object in the future, the reforming plan being created based on the housing display data' [col 16, line 60-67, col 17, line 1-2];

'a calculator that calculates, based on the sales contract completion date, a time that the reforming plan is to be proposed' [col 17, line 3-9, fig 28B];

'a reforming plan presenter that presents the reforming plan to the purchaser when the calculated time arrives' [col 17, line 10-20].

22. As to claim 6, Morse disclosed 'a data registration tool provider means which, upon request from a computer of a real estate object seller, provides via the network system the database with a data registration tool with which the housing display data is registered via the network system' [col 8, line 48-56, col 17, line 36-44].

Art Unit: 2166

23. As to claim 7, Morse disclosed 'the database is configured to store a plurality of interior display data including information regarding an interior equipment of the housing' [fig 36C-36D];

'the browser includes a third display section which displays an interior manipulating menu with which the prospective purchaser selects the interior equipment to be displayed in the virtual space from the interior display data' [col 16, line 64-67, col 17, line 1-2], interior display data corresponds to bedrooms, baths and associated fields or records as detailed in col 16, line 65-67; interior manipulating menu corresponds to pull down menu, fig 28A, element 242.

24. As to claim 8, Morse disclosed 'the database is configured to store the interior display data in conjunction with information regarding a commodity of the interior of the housing' [col 16, line 44-50].

25. As to claim 9, Morse disclosed 'data registration tool provider which upon request from a terminal of the computer of an interior commodity seller, provides via the network system the database with a data registration tool with which the interior display data is registered via the network system' [col 15, line 1-7].

Art Unit: 2166

26. As to claim 15, Morse teaches a system which including 'a housing related commodity sales support system capable of providing information regarding a housing-related commodity to a computer of a prospective purchaser via a network system' [col 8, line 64-67, fig 1], Morse teaches property related computer network, more specifically, property viewing system where potential customers or purchaser accessing via network as detailed in fig 1, computer network corresponds to fig 1, element 108;

'a database which stores a plurality of interior display data for display of an image of a housing and including information regarding interior equipment of the housing [see fig 1, fig 36B-37], Morse specifically teaches virtual tour where data is stored in virtual property tour memory area as detailed in fig 1, housing display data for display of an image of a housing corresponds to fig 36B-37, interior display data corresponds to virtual property tour that including interior information;

"a housing data creating tool provider which, upon request from the computer of the prospective purchaser provides via the network system a housing data creating tool with which housing display data including information regarding a layout of the housing is created' [col 15, line 25-33], Morse specifically teaches tour number for a specific house address for virtual tour as detailed in col 15, line 25-33, fig 22A,

'a browser provider that provides a browser to the computer of the prospective purchaser in response to a request from the computer, the browser enabling the prospective purchaser to view housing [col 11, line 62-67, col 12, line 4-8, col 20, line 33-40, fig 54], Morse specifically teaches internet embodiment screen display for example as detailed in fig 24,25A-25C that including browsing electronic properties,

Art Unit: 2166

further, Morse directed to virtual tour of the property that display various selected properties, and displaying virtual housing details as shown in fig 54; 'including at least a first display performing section which displays the interior of the housing virtual space based on the housing display data'[col 19, line 25-30, line 47-50, fig 45A], Morse specifically teaches screen display of virtual tour of the property that including images; 'a second display performing section that enables the prospective purchase to move, within the displayed housing, a viewpoint location from which the interior of the housing is seen [col 19, line 47-58, col 20, line 15-19, line 33-40, col 22, line 1-11, line 21-31, line 32-34, fig 45A, 47A,, fig 54], Morse specifically teaches first display, second display screens for example as detailed in fig 45A, 47 A, further it is noted that Morse specifically teaches virtual tour that including visualizing or movable photograph as part of a virtual tour as detailed in col 20, line 33-35;also it is noted that Morse teaches various tabs specifically tables related to dining room, master bathroom, kitchen viewing in a virtual tour page that corresponds to interior of the housing with view point location;

'a third display performing section that enables the prospective purchaser to select the interior equipment of the housing to be displayed in the virtual space from the plurality of interior display data' [[col 16, line 64-67, col 17, line 1-2, col 18, line 8-17], Morse specifically teaches displaying images of interior housing for example bed rooms, number of baths and like as detailed in col 16, line 66-67;

'a data transmitter that transmits the interior display data stored in the database to the computer of the prospective purchaser via the network system in response to a

Art Unit: 2166

request from the browser provided on the computer of the prospective purchaser' [col 22, line 58-67]. It is however, noted that Morse does not specifically teach 'three-dimensional image', 'change a view of the interior of the housing in accordance with a movement of the viewpoint location, thereby providing a view as if the prospective purchaser is moving in the interior of the housing', although Morse suggests providing viewpoint location of the housing or electronic property for example first display, second display screens for example as detailed in fig 45A, 47 A, further it is noted that Morse also teaches virtual tour that including visualizing or movable photograph as part of a virtual tour as detailed in col 20, line 33-35; and Morse also teaches various tabs specifically tables related to dining room, master bathroom, kitchen viewing in a virtual tour page that corresponds to interior of the housing with view point location [col 19, line 47-58, col 20, line 15-19, line 33-40, col 22, line 1-11, line 21-31, line 32-34, fig 45A, 47A,, fig 54].

On the other hand, Matsuda et al. disclosed 'three-dimensional image', [col 9, line 33-35, col 10, line 51-58col 11, line 5-13;line 18-19], especially, 3-D images , fig 10-11, 'change a view of the interior of the housing in accordance with a movement of the viewpoint location, thereby providing a view as if the prospective purchaser is moving in the interior of the housing' [col 11, line 18-28], Matsuda teaches virtual reality space specifically interior room in a building where inside the room organizing or allocating items for example items 72 and 73 that allows users or customers to change a view with a movement of the viewpoint location.

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to incorporate the teachings of Matsuda et al. into electronic property viewing system for providing virtual tours using communications network of Morse et al. because both Morse and Matsuda et al. are directed to retrieval of images, virtual tours [see Morse: Abstract; Matsuda: Abstract], more specifically, Morse is directed to viewing, retrieval of images that related to electronic real estate properties and displaying [see fig 1, fig 56-59, Abstract], while Matsuda is directed to three dimensional virtual reality space displaying, more specifically, three dimensional virtual reality space implemented in virtual society in a cyberspace system [col 4, line 55-57], both Morse, and Matsuda disclosed virtual tours using Internet [Morse: fig 61; Matsuda: fig 2, col 4, line 55-64]

One of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to incorporate the teachings of Matsuda et al. into electronic property viewing system for providing virtual tours using communications network of Morse et al. because that would have allowed users of Morse to display three-dimensional images implementing virtual society in a cyberspace bringing the advantages of high quality three-dimensional presentation of information, moving instantly from one place to other further allows lot of people to share the constructed cyber space infrastructure [col 4, line 41-52], further it is noted that virtual reality space images allows the user to make observation of building, room or house or product almost equivalent to the observation in the real world [col 12, line 35-39]

Art Unit: 2166

27. As to claim 19, Morse teaches a system which including 'a computer readable storage medium that stores a housing-related commodity sales support program activating a computer as a browser to obtain the housing display data from a predetermined database via network system' [fig 1, col 8, line 44-56, col 9, line 9-12], Morse specifically teaches client computer, server computer are connected to the a network work i.e., Internet element 104, further each web server having virtual property tour memory area that corresponds to storing housing related commodity information as detailed in fig 1; 'the browser including at least a first display performing section which displays an interior of a housing, housing data' [col 11, line 62-67, col 12, line 4-8, col 20, line 33-40, fig 54; col 19, line 25-30, line 47-50, fig 45A], Morse specifically teaches internet embodiment screen display for example as detailed in fig 24,25A-25C that including browsing electronic properties, further, Morse directed to virtual tour of the property that display various selected properties, and displaying virtual housing details as shown in fig 54; it is also noted that Morse specifically teaches screen display of virtual tour of the property that including images;

'a second display performing section that enables the prospective purchase to move, within the displayed housing, a view point location from which the interior of the housing is seen [col 19, line 47-58, col 20, line 15-19, line 33-40, col 22, line 1-11, line 21-31, line 32-34, fig 45A, 47A,, fig 54], Morse specifically teaches first display, second display screens for example as detailed in fig 45A, 47 A, further it is noted that Morse specifically teaches virtual tour that including visualizing or movable photograph as part of a virtual tour as detailed in col 20, line 33-35;also it is noted that Morse teaches

Art Unit: 2166

various tabs specifically tables related to dining room, master bathroom, kitchen viewing in a virtual tour page that corresponds to interior of the housing with view point location

It is however, noted that Morse does not specifically teach 'three-dimensional image', 'change a view of the interior of the housing in accordance with a movement of the viewpoint location, thereby providing a view as if the prospective purchaser is moving in the interior of the housing', although Morse suggests providing viewpoint location of the housing or electronic property for example first display, second display screens for example as detailed in fig 45A, 47 A, further it is noted that Morse also teaches virtual tour that including visualizing or movable photograph as part of a virtual tour as detailed in col 20, line 33-35; and Morse also teaches various tabs specifically tables related to dining room, master bathroom, kitchen viewing in a virtual tour page that corresponds to interior of the housing with view point location [col 19, line 47-58, col 20, line 15-19, line 33-40, col 22, line 1-11, line 21-31, line 32-34, fig 45A, 47A,, fig 54].

On the other hand, Matsuda et al. disclosed 'three-dimensional image', [col 9, line 33-35, col 10, line 51-58col 11, line 5-13;line 18-19], especially, 3-D images , fig 10-11, 'change a view of the interior of the housing in accordance with a movement of the viewpoint location, thereby providing a view as if the prospective purchaser is moving in the interior of the housing' [col 11, line 18-28], Matsuda teaches virtual reality space specifically interior room in a building where inside the room organizing or

allocating items for example items 72 and 73 that allows users or customers to change a view with a movement of the viewpoint location.

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to incorporate the teachings of Matsuda et al. into electronic property viewing system for providing virtual tours using communications network of Morse et al. because both Morse and Matsuda et al. are directed to retrieval of images, virtual tours [see Morse: Abstract; Matsuda: Abstract], more specifically, Morse is directed to viewing, retrieval of images that related to electronic real estate properties and displaying [see fig 1, fig 56-59, Abstract], , while Matsuda is directed to three dimensional virtual reality space displaying, more specifically, three dimensional virtual reality space implemented in virtual society in a cyberspace system [col 4, line 55-57], both Morse, and Matsuda disclosed virtual tours using Internet [Morse: fig 61; Matsuda: fig 2, col 4, line 55-64]

One of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to incorporate the teachings of Matsuda et al. into electronic property viewing system for providing virtual tours using communications network of Morse et al. because that would have allowed users of Morse to display three-dimensional images implementing virtual society in a cyberspace bringing the advantages of high quality three-dimensional presentation of information, moving instantly from one place to other further allows lot of people to share the constructed cyber space infrastructure [col 4, line 41-52], further it is noted that virtual reality space images allows the user to make observation of building,

Art Unit: 2166

room or house or product almost equivalent to the observation in the real world [col 12, line 35-39]

28. As to claim 22, Morse disclosed 'second display performing section includes a manual viewpoint moving section that moves said viewpoint location in response to a manual operation by the perspective purchaser' [col 18, line 30-41], Morse specifically teaches user selects various tabs or selecting or clicking on a particular pre-selected label or name that corresponds to manual operation by the user.

29. As to claim 23, Morse disclosed 'display performing section that displays a two-dimensional image of the housing, said second display performing section including a viewpoint location indicating section that indicates a location of said viewpoint in said displayed two-dimensional image of the housing' [col 18, line 8-37].

30. As to claim 24, Matsuda disclosed 'automatic viewpoint moving section that automatically moves said viewpoint location along a predetermined course' [col 10, line 51-54].

31. As to claim 25, Matsuda disclosed 'second display performing section includes a viewpoint speed changing section that changes a viewpoint movement speed in response to an operation by the prospective purchaser' [col 12, line 35-39].

Allowable Subject Matter

32. In view of applicant's amendment to the claim 10, claim 10 is allowed, further claims 11-14 dependent from claim 10 is also allowed.

33. Claim 16 is allowed based on the original content presented in the amendment filed on 4/5/2005 but not due to amendment to the claim 16 filed on 9/6/2005.

Response to Arguments

34. Applicant's arguments filed on 9/6/2005 with respective to claims 1-9, 15,17-19, 22-23, arguments at page 13-16 have been fully considered, for examiner's response, see discussion below:

a) At page 14, claims 1-9,15,17-19, applicant argues that "as a result, the point or position from which the house is viewed is moved within the house, such as, for example, along the predetermined line shown on the right side of figs.8-10, or in accordance with the manipulation of button 5 shown in figs 8-10. Applicant submits that at least this feature is lacking from the prior art combination set forth by the examiner.

As to the above argument [a], firstly, Morse is directed to electronic property viewing system, more specifically, real property viewing including virtual tours [see Abstract]; secondly, Morse also teaches user interface that provides various menu

Art Unit: 2166

options that including selecting required or desired property for example as detailed in fig 36A-36B., thirdly, Morse specifically teaches "not mere a "virtual tour", but allows to "build a tour", "modify a tour", "build a new tour" and like as detailed in fig 4A, therefore, user or prospective purchaser or customer has the ability not only selecting required property or house, but allows users to build virtual tour [fig 4A] that including viewing specific interior details for example Kitchen, dining rooms and like as detailed in fig 36.

b) At page 14, claims 1-9,15,17-19, applicant argues that Morese et al. merely provides a "virtual tour", on the other hand instant invention, the interior display data and the display viewing browser are separately provided..

As to the argument [b], as best understood by the examiner, Morese specifically teaches "main tour information" that including virtual tour as detailed in fig 40, col 19, line 26-30, further user may select desired property "virtual tour" that including "build a tour", "modify a tour", "build a new tour" and like as detailed in fig 4A not mere virtual tour. It is also noted that "virtual tour" is available over web server on a internet [see fig 1]. Morese also teaches prospective purchaser or user not only select interior of bed rooms, kitchen but move around to view interior of the house using "virtual tour". On the other hand, Matsuda et al, also teaches virtual reality space specifically in "three-dimensional" view for example as detailed in fig 10-11 col 10, line 41-54.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record

- a. US Patent No. 6839880
- b. US Patent No. 5926179

35. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Srirama Channavajjala whose telephone number is 571-272-4108. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 8:00 AM to 5:30 PM Eastern Time.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, ALAM HOSAIN T, can be reached on **(571) 272-3978**. The fax phone numbers for the organization where the application or proceeding is assigned is 571/273-8300. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free)

SC
Patent Examiner.
November 18, 2005.


SRIRAMA CHANNAVAJJALA
PRIMARY EXAMINER